ORIGIN/ACTION: AF-5 AID-20

RM/R	REP	AF
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ARA	EUR 5	FE
NEA 7	CU 3	INR 6
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3	~~PSC~~ 9/5 10	~~AID~~ PC 4
IGA 2	S/S-I 1	S/S 6
AGR 10	COM 10	FRB 3
INT 7	LAB 6	TAR
TR 4	XMB 4	~~AIR~~ OST 2
ARMY 3	CIA 16	NAVY 5
OSD 21	USIA 10	NSA 3
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

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RELEASE DENIED ☐ DATE: December 28, 1970

TO : Department of State

FROM : Amembassy TRIPOLI

SUBJECT : Studies for Facilitating Technical Cooperation on a Non-Concessional Basis

REF : (a) Joint State/Aid Messa[illegible] September 11, 1970; (b) Tripoli's A-195; (c) CA-5[illegible]1; (d) CA-5682

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FOR STATE/AID

SUMMARY

This airgram is an attempt to respond to Ref a, which enclosed questions on the subject of transferring American technology to countries not qualifying for concessional aid. As Washington agencies are aware, Embassy Tripoli has expended considerable effort in exploring the possibilities for such a program in Libya. The potential for a formal program has been outlined in previous reporting and in consultations. Our recommendations concerning actions that could be taken in Washington to rationalize such a program are also known, and Ref b points out that a formal survey of Libya, while it would be revealing, is not politically feasible at this time. In addition, we do not have the expertise within the Embassy, or the necessary relationship with the Libyan Government, to undertake the study ourselves. We realize, however, that transfer of technology programs hold promise for other countries. We have attempted, therefore, to answer the questions, not so much as a guide for the Libyan case, but to assist Washington in developing background material as it examines the problem in a broader context.

Enclosure: 1. U.N. Personnel List; 2. Translation of table of decree

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Drafted by: ECON:WHCameron:yfh

Contents and Classification Approved by: AMB:JPPalmer2nd

Clearances: A/DCM:CEMarthinsen; ECON:LWalker; JAPLacke

CENTRAL FILES

While Libya, as has been pointed out for over two years, should offer an ideal testing ground for the concept of reimbursable technical assistance, the practical problems facing the U.S. Government will force us to adopt tactics resulting in a "prolonged test." We believe that the concept is sound, and will work, given sufficient time. But to follow through in Libya will require a commitment to the long run; the success of any program will depend on the attitude of those involved on a daily basis. In other words, the political problem the United States faces, almost entirely as a result of the Palestine issue, takes any such experiment out of controlled laboratory conditions and into a situation where we cannot expect significant near-term results or answers. If the new approach to transferring Western technology to the developing world is applied in Libya, it must be gradual, and with a tenacious commitment by the United States; a commitment so strong that it realizes that such niceties as diplomatic relations or the lack of them will change tactics only, and not strategy. END SUMMARY

The questions in Ref a are addressed in detail below.

1. Number and breakdown of expatriate technical experts in Government. Tripoli's A-418 of March 17, 1966 estimated a grand total of 2,245 foreign experts working for the government. It is simply not feasible to update the statistics in that very complete report. Our best guess is:

Ministry or Government Body	Approximate Number
Agriculture, Kufra Authority	Over 100. All nationalities.
Petroleum, LNOC	40-60. Mostly Arabs.
Communications, including LAA	Over 100. Europeans and Arabs.
Treasury, Government Banks	Over 50.
Health	Close to 1,000. Nurses, mid-wives and doctors. Many Egyptians, Palestinians and Chinese.
Ministries of Industry and Economy	Less than 50.
Housing, Labor, Justice	No Estimate.
Education	Over 1,000. Many Egyptians.

The above excludes foreign armed forces and "security advisors," which are numerous.

2. U.N. and other programs. United Nations experts total about 110; a detailed breakdown is available in the enclosed U.N. personnel list.

3. Regional programs. All U.N. projects relating to the Arab countries as a whole receive full cooperation from Libya, according to the UNDP Representative. However, Libya recently withdrew from the U.N.-backed Maghreb Center for Industrial Studies. Libyan officials actively participate in more conferences than there are competent government officials, ranging from the Olive Oil Council to the Arab League's Economic and Social Council. Strictly regional development programs have not been formulated, but the Unity arrangements among Libya, the U.A.R. and Sudan might result in some form of common development policy.

4. Potential contribution by Libya. Libya could participate and contribute to regional programs involving development of neighboring countries. One of the advantages (on paper) of Tripartite cooperation is the combination of Libya's wealth, Egypt's trained manpower and the agricultural lands of the Sudan. Libya's contribution in almost any scheme in the near future would be limited to capital. There are few government institutions that are prepared to properly use aid or assistance; none are qualified to give it at this stage.

Libya has promised on various occasions to contribute capital for the development of its neighbors. An increased contribution to the Economic and Social Council of the Arab League has been announced and considerable aid has been promised to Yemen for drought relief. Information available to us indicates that Libya's Agricultural Credit Bank intends to buy pumps and other water well equipment for shipment to Yemen. Recently, in Cairo, Deputy Prime Minister Jallud announced that the additional income Libya will receive from the increase in the tax reference price for petroleum would be used to assist in the development of Arab and African nations. This remains to be seen. Libya has made other capital loans and grants to developing countries, but these have not been accompanied by technical assistance.

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5. Expatriates in the private sector. Libya's oil boom brought with it an influx of foreigners viewed by many Libyans as simply one more invasion from abroad by the heathens. Despite the exodus of the Italian community and the reduction in the numbers of expatriates in the petroleum sector, the ratio of foreigners to Libyans is still extremely high.

In early 1969, U.N. Manpower Planning Experts estimated that there were 55,000 expatriate experts and technicians in Libya not working directly for government bodies. The survey was based on work permit data obtained from the government. While this figure seems inflated to us, there is no doubt that the number was substantial. There has been a decrease since that time, of course. We would estimate at present that the largest single employer of highly trained and educated foreigners, the petroleum sector, accounts for 2,500 expatriates (concession holders alone employed 2,100 in late 1969, according to official figures). Probably 1,500 of these are Americans; the rest consist of a variety of European nationalities, of which the British are the largest group. Somewhere between 1,000 and 2,000 Eastern Europeans work on various construction projects under government contract (about 500 Yugoslavs, and many Czechs, Poles and Bulgarians). Other businesses employ up to one thousand Americans and Europeans (ranging from IBM to the American hairdresser at the Uaddan Hotel). Many old regime businessmen employed Egyptians, and these are still floating around. The number is anybody's guess. The same applies to Tunisians, Algerians and Palestinians, whose jobs range from garbagemen to high-level advisors. Accurate data to answer this question in full is not available, and will not be to the Embassy. The U.N. intends to perform another study in early 1971. In the meantime, we doubt whether the "Transfer of Technology" schemes we envisage even under our most optimistic assumptions would depend on the results of the U.N. survey.

6. Libyan salaries. The new government has commented publicly on several occasions about the high salaries foreigners received under the old regime. If the political problems facing us were to disappear, the salary question would present the next serious obstacle to overcome. While salary differentials have always been a problem (Ambassador Newsom, when in Libya, pointed out the need for topping-off funds), the present government, provincial in the extreme, will be even harder to convince. The educational process is

under way at present, and the problem is now faced by foreign consultants. Expatriates working directly for the government will probably have an uphill fight. The government has published a decree limiting expatriates' salaries; a translation of the table accompanying the decree is attached. The decree provides for exemption from the limitations if the government sees fit to do so. In addition, the applicability of the law has not been determined. Does it apply to organizations such as the Kufra Agricultural Authority? If manpower costs are included in an overall charge for technical assistance, must they be broken out, or will the government settle for a lump sum? We don't know these answers yet, and the Libyans are just beginning to examine the questions. The experience of consulting firms will give us an indication of government flexibility on this subject.

Some governments probably top-off salaries. We would guess that even the Yugoslavs, who receive hard currency, have something added to their accounts back home. Some--for example the French--have used commercial contracts to skirt the problem. One example of topping-off we are familiar with is the Near East Foundation program with the University of Libya. The Foundation tops-off salaries of American professors at the University; we don't know the amounts, but assume Washington can find out.

7. Number of U.S. Experts in Libya under A.I.D. and at present. This question is not really relevant in Libya; there are many "experts" here, concentrated in the petroleum sector. The number of experts in the country under A.I.D. should be available in A.I.D. files in Washington. The experts presently in Libya are for the most part employees of American oil companies. American experts in other fields are scattered.

8. Effect of termination of A.I.D. program on commercial interests. The termination of the A.I.D. program has undoubtedly had an effect on U.S. commercial prospects. For example, contacts on a regular basis with the Ministry of Agriculture might increase the chances of contracts for U.S. firms. The only concrete example we have seen was reported some years ago and concerned the television industry. At the present time, American experts with the Kufra project appear to be aiding U.S. business prospects. The advantages

of more U.S. technical advisors and their utility to U.S. interests was reported in Tripoli's A-449 of April 6, 1966. The airgram closed with a recommendation for Washington action. The recommendations of Ambassador Newsom are now being worked out in Washington for world-wide use, and we don't believe we could add to what is already known.

9. Reasons other countries have more experts in Libya than the United States does. We are concerned that this question implies quantity as a goal--and not quality, or influence. We believe that the United States, even operating under the most favorable of circumstances, would be well-advised to avoid flooding a country with personnel. In many fields we are not competitive in Libya for reasons of language and cost. Skilled laborers and construction superintendents are examples. Europeans, and especially those from the Eastern Bloc seeking hard currency, will always be able to supply more technicians for less money. In addition, since the 1969 coup, Arabs receive preference, and in this case, some sacrifice in quality is a price the Government is willing to pay.

In no field are non-U.S. experts necessarily "better;" it certainly seems more suitable, of course, for Arabs to teach other Arabs in elementary schools, for reasons of language, cultural backgrounds and cost.

10. Fields in which U.S. could "compete." As noted in the question, the papers Ambassador Palmer left in Washington during his recent consultations over the subject. In addition, we have been encouraged by the initiatives undertaken in Washington (e.g. the FAA proposal and the Census Bureau TDY proposal). These are excellent examples of areas in which U.S. expertise can compete.

11. Convincing Libya of value of higher U.S. costs. Along with topping-off, convincing Libyan officials that investment in knowledge, technical processes, etc., pays long-run dividends presents one of our most formidable non-political obstacles. Many lower-level, U.S.-trained civil servants realize that quality costs more. Unfortunately, a large portion of Libyan society still functions on a "suq" mentality that considers any man's first price as a starting point.

By constantly reminding our contacts, in a modest manner, of U.S. expertise in helping other countries, we can hope to alleviate the problem. For instance, technical agricultural publications received by the Embassy are forwarded when thought appropriate to Libyan officials. The work done in Libya under A.I.D. auspices still forms the core of knowledge about Libyan agriculture, hydrology and geology, and we are still trading on this asset. The sales pitch, however, needs to be made at the highest level--which we are unable to do at the moment for political reasons.

For the long pull, our best hope rests with Libyans receiving graduate education in the United States. As we have seen from our contacts here since the Revolution, U.S.-educated Libyans understand what we are saying, even if they won't agree with us politically. If any one field can be said to be crucial for the future, we feel it is higher education, both for reasons of self-interest and for helping Libya. The programs are not sponsored at the present time by the U.S. Government, but we should nevertheless maintain our readiness to assist the Libyan Government or private U.S. organizations.

12. Key fields from U.S. and Libyan viewpoints.

As far as the United States national interests are concerned, several areas would be more advantageous than others. As mentioned in the preceding question, education, especially at the higher level, offers many advantages.

It would also be advantageous for both political and economic reasons to be able to assist Libya in its economic planning. If involved in planning, we would know more about how the government hopes to allocate its resources, and therefore more about its priorities. In addition, commercial prospects and transfer of technology possibilities would be pin-pointed. The Libyans are rather sensitive about this field, however, and the chances of an American's assisting in the government's comprehensive planning efforts are doubtful. Assistance in petroleum planning and operations offers the same potential, but this also is a sensitive area from the Libyan viewpoint. While Libya at present would not welcome official Americans in its petroleum organizations, the national oil company is engaging American consultants for technical studies and management assistance. Agriculture, computerization, aviation

and industry all offer possibilities with less liklihood of political difficulties.

The fields in which the United States is technically superior (almost all) and in which U.S. experts and technology can be provided on a competitive basis (many) would be advantageous (technically) from the point of view of the Libyan government. These fields are set forth in the papers Ambassador Palmer left in Washington and in other parts of this airgram. The mechanisms required to improve transfer of technology programs in Libya are discussed in these same papers; a central transfer of technology clearinghouse, in contact with both U.S. Government and private resources, is the first step. Whether or not legislation might be necessary depends on the approach used in seeking reimbursement. If adequate fees can be charged, or if topping-off costs can be compensated for in other charges, legislation may not be required (discussion of this subject is also included in the papers Ambassador Palmer left in the Department).

13. Libyan potential demand for U.S. technical cooperation.

The problem in Libya, as we have reported, is in changing theoretical demand into effective demand. Moving the Libyan bureaucracy, educating them and overcoming political problems will require most of our energies, physical and mental. Libya can use almost anything we can provide, and can afford it. Technical training is probably the most pressing need, and the area where we should place our emphasis. Exchanges of scientists, on the other hand, would be meaningless. There aren't any in Libya. We hesitate to appear overly chauvinistic, but we see no possibilities at the present time for the exchange of information on the basis of "mutual benefit"--at least in technical subjects. Training and technical services are needed in practically every field--hydrology, geology, agriculture, medicine, education, management, public administration, communications, cartography, etc. The possibilities already explored by the Embassy and Washington agencies are examples.

14. Establishing priorities for foreign technical cooperation within Libyan Government. While it appears that the regime has decided upon some economic priorities, there is no established system to coordinate and consider rationally various demands within Libya for foreign expertise. The history of foreign domination has established in the minds of Libyans a special niche for foreigners--not, we might add,

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a favorable position. With some reluctance, the revolutionary government has accepted the fact that expatriates will be needed, at least for an interim period, to run the petroleum industry. The Government has also admitted that foreign expertise is needed in just about every modernizing endeavor, and foreigners are involved in everything from agriculture to aviation. With the exception of government services, traditional agriculture and commerce, and some utilities, Libya's economy is still run by expatriates. Needless to say, the present regime would like to have it otherwise.

In a very narrow interpretation, there is no need to set priorities as indicated in the question. It becomes instead a matter of economic priorities in general, followed by choosing the source and establishing Libyanization programs to reduce the dependence on foreigners.

15. Central agency for technical exchange/cooperation. At present, this is one of the areas of the bureaucracy in which the revolutionary regime's reorganization plans have not been finalized. The former Ministry of Planning had an office for technical cooperation, and the only active program as such (the UNDP) worked very closely with the Ministry of Planning. This has been continued during the first year of the new regime. Foreign governments have been asked, however, to utilize the Ministry of Unity and Foreign Affairs (MUFA) Office of Technical Cooperation. It is difficult for foreigners (at least Westerners) to contact directly the new planning apparatus which replaced the former ministry. Recently, the UNDP has also been asked by some Libyan officials to coordinate with the Foreign Ministry; others have asked the UNDP to continue working with the planning organization. It is expected that an attempt will be made to have all contact with foreigners, including the UNDP, placed under the jurisdiction of the MUFA. We doubt if such an attempt will work in practice. Some coordination will continue to be provided by the planning organization, and the bulk of any "Transfer of Technology" programs, by any foreigners, will be handled on an ad hoc basis.

The petroleum sector, it should be noted, is run by foreigners, and will be for some time. The Ministry of Petroleum coordinates the government's dealings with foreign oil concerns; recently an additional step towards coordination was taken when control

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over labor problems in the oil industry was moved from the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs to the Ministry of Petroleum.

16. Libyan reliance at present on U.S. private resources.

Libya has many contacts and working arrangements with private U.S. organizations for locating technical services and for arranging technical cooperation. For some purposes, strictly commercial channels are often used (the military, computers, the oil companies and U.S. consultants); in addition, various non-profit organizations have on-going programs (Near East Foundation, American Friends of the Middle East, International Voluntary Services). As the Embassy has pointed out on several occasions, the initial contact can be, and often is, made by the U.S. Government. Furthermore, we should stand prepared to assist such programs in any way possible--with funds, if necessary. The Libyans do not appear to be reluctant to deal with American non-profit or commercial organizations, and we have noted in the past that a centralized coordination office within the U.S. Government is the first step needed in any Transfer of Technology program.

17. Effectiveness of U.S. Experts. It is extremely difficult to answer such a general question. The Libyans certainly believe that the work performed in Libya by A.I.D. was of tremendous value, with some exceptions. In the private sector, we could not judge. Some consultants appear to have done an excellent job. We know of several instances where the results were of substandard quality, and the Libyans are also familiar with these cases.

We believe that the U.S. Government will provide technological assistance of a very high level when called upon. The private sector, of course, varies widely in the quality it offers. While we should not appear discriminatory to the public, there are many means, already known to A.I.D., by which we can encourage private consultants and organizations of the caliber required. We have tried to do so in Libya and we believe that A.I.D. and the Department have done so in Washington. A frank exchange of views, if such a dialogue could be regularized, between Washington and the field about the effectiveness of private organizations and firms would prove helpful. In general, the better firms sell themselves to the host government and to the Embassy; the Embassy in turn probably helps these companies more, either deliberately or subconsciously.

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18. Determining technical assistance requirements. Middle-level Libyan bureaucrats probably can spot the areas where foreign technical assistance is needed, although diagnostic capability is limited in determining how to obtain the assistance in a rational manner. Unfortunately, most decisions are made by a very few government leaders, who in turn have more problems on which to focus than they can handle. No problem receives adequate study, and decisions, slow in coming, are not always rational. Significant opportunities are being missed, but not necessarily through lack of diagnostic capability. Over the years, public administration training and higher-level education will probably have its effect. In the meantime, there is little the United States can do to alleviate the problem.

19. U.S. mechanisms to promote technical cooperation. This question is answered elsewhere in this airgram, in the papers Ambassador Palmer left in Washington, and in the report "Proposals for Strengthening Technical Relationships with Non-A.I.D. Developing Countries."

20. Annual cost of program in Libya. If, in addition to the covering of actual costs incurred, a "management fee" is charged (as suggested in papers previously left with the Department and A.I.D. by Ambassador Palmer), the cost to the U.S. Government would be completely reimbursed. Lacking this, the annual maximum cost would be that of one-half of one man-year for a coordinator in Washington, one-half of one man-year for an officer at Embassy Tripoli, and an insignificant amount of travel funds--assuming, of course, that a program was in effect under which the Libyans were paying TDY costs for major projects.

21. Office of Reimbursable Technical Services. We previously agreed that such an office was the first step; our recommendations for minor changes have already been set forth in reports available to A.I.D. and the Department.

22. Regional cooperation. As noted in previous questions, Libya has capital to lend. Due to our political position in Libya, influencing the Libyans on this subject is out of the question.

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23. Donor potential of Libya. See previous question(s).

24. Steps to be taken in U.S. and Libya. This question is answered in other parts of this airgram and in the papers which Embassy Tripoli has already contributed on this subject.

25. Distribution of study findings. This airgram is not, of course, a "study." The reasons we could not undertake a study worthy of the name are outlined in Ref b. The Report "Proposals for Strengthening Technical Relationships with Non-A.I.D. Developing Countries" should receive very wide dissemination within the U.S. Government, and when feasible should be brought to the attention of American trade groups, professional organizations, and others who might have an interest in promoting the use of U.S. expertise in developing countries. An excellent example is the recent speech by the desk officer for Libya given to the Arab-American Association on this subject. The groundwork has already been laid for transfer of technology programs to Libya. It may be that a case history of the Libyan example (even though few projects have been brought to fruition) could be compiled in Washington.

We hope these short answers to the questions in Ref a will assist Washington agencies in formalizing the structure for transferring American technology to developing countries not eligible for assistance on a concessional basis. We would be interested in receiving the results of any study based on the proposed surveys in Iran, Saudia Arabia and other countries.

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Annual Salary Schedule (Libyan Pounds) Expatriate Employees
1 Libyan Pound = $2.80

Grade	First Step	Last Step	Additional Allowance per year
Special "A"	3,600	4,800	300
Special "B"	3,000	4,200	300
Special "C"	2,400	3,360	240
One	2,100	2,820	180
Two	1,800	2,280	120
Three	1,500	1,980	120
Four	1,200	1,680	120
Five	900	1,380	120
Six	750	1,134	96
Seven	600	984	96

Notes: (1) The schedule has not yet been applied.
(2) Exceptions may be made to schedule by Council of Ministers.
(3) Published May 11, 1970.

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

IN LIBYA

PROGRAMME IN OPERATION IN 1970

UNDP (Technical Assistance)

UNDP (Special Fund)

Regular Programmes of Participating Organisations

Funds-in-Trust (Libyan Government)

Office of the Resident Representative
United Nations Development Programme
Tripoli, Libya

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I N D E X

	Page
Summary of Programme of Technical Assistance for 1970	A
Financial Summary of Programme of Technical Assistance for 1970	B
Organisation	
(TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SECTOR)	
United Nations	1 - 3
International Labour Organisation	3
Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations.	4 - 5
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation	5
World Health Organisation	6 - 11
International Civil Aviation Organisation	11
International Telecommunication Union	11
World Meteorological Organisation	11
United Nations Industrial Development Organisation	12
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	12
International Atomic Energy Agency	13
(SPECIAL FUND SECTOR)	
ILO - Industrial Vocational Training Scheme	13 - 15
UNESCO - Teachers College, University of Libya	15 - 16
UNIDO - Centre of Industrial Studies for the Maghreb (Regional)	16 - 17
UN - National Institute of Public Administration	17 - 18
UNIDO - Centre for Industrial Development and Research	18 - 19

Pg 3 and 2
Prpbl 7.239

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LIBYA
Summary of Programme of Technical Assistance
for 1970

Agency Field of Activity	Experts in Post	Experts under Recruitment	Fellowships
UN			
Statistics	4	1	2
Public Administration	1	-	2
Economic Planning	3	1	2
Municipal Town Planning	-	3	-
Cadastral Services	1	-	-
ILO			
Manpower Organisation	3	3	2
Manpower Planning		2	-
FAO			
Plant Production & Protection	2		2
Agricultural Statistics	1	-	-
Agricultural Planning	-	1	-
Processing of Agricultural Products	1	-	-
Land Settlement	1	-	-
UNESCO			
Educational Planning	-	1	-
Educational Statistics	-	2	2
Development of Libraries	-	1	1
WHO			
MCH Demonstration & Training Suk el Giuma	4	-	2
Nursing Education, Tripoli	4	1	2
Communicable Eye Disease Control	2	1	-
Health Training Institute, Benghazi	8	1	2
Nursing Education, Benghazi	2	2	3
Malaria Eradication Programme, Sebha	2	-	-
Maternal & Child Health, Benghazi	2	-	2
Food & Nutrition Services	2	1	-
MCH Advisory & Supervisory Services	4	1	2
Tuberculosis Control (Pilot Area)	4	1	2
Schistosomiasis Control	1	1	2
National Health Planning	2	-	-
Environmental Health Services	3	1	-
Medical & Health Training	-	-	22
ICAO			
Civil Aviation	1	-	-

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Agency Field of Activity	Experts in post	Experts under Recruitment	Fellowships
ITU			
Telecommunications	2	-	-
WMO			
Meteorology	4	-	-
UNIDO			
Industrial Development	1	-	2
Industrial Management	-	-	1
UNCTAD Trade Policy, Planning & Projects	-	1	1
SF-ILO			
Industrial Vocational Training Scheme	19	2	18
SF-UNESCO			
Teachers College, University of Libya	12	1	-
SF-UNIDO (Regional)			
Centre of Industrial Studies for the Maghreb	3	2	8
SF-UN			
Institute of Public Administration	10	2	3
SF-UNIDO			
Centre for Industrial Development and Research	-	11	6
Total	109	24	94
IAEA			
Radio Active Materials	-	1	(under consideration)

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LIBYA

Financial Summary of Programme of Technical Assistance for 1970

Agency Field of Activity	UNDP (TA) $	Regular $	FIT $	Special Fund $	Total $
UN					
Statistics	48,000	-	91,750	-	139,750
Public Administration	24,000	12,800	-	-	36,800
Economic Planning	-	12,800	91,500	-	104,300
Municipal Town Planning	-	-	81,000	-	81,000
Cadastral Services	-	-	27,500	-	27,500
ILO					
Manpower Organisation	160,800	-	-	-	160,800
Social Security	-	-	55,000	-	55,000
FAO					
Plant Production & Protection	31,400	-	27,500	-	58,900
Agricultural Statistics	24,000	-	-	-	24,000
Agricultural Planning	24,000	-	-	-	24,000
Processing of Agricultural Products	-	-	13,700	-	13,700
Land Settlement	-	-	6,800	-	6,800
UNESCO					
Educational Planning	24,000	-	-	-	24,000
Educational Statistics	24,000	-	28,350	-	52,350
Development of Libraries	-	-	15,550	-	15,550
WHO					
MCH Demonstration & Training Suk el Giuma	-	-	46,490	-	46,490
Nursing Education, Tripoli	-	40,991	25,527	-	66,518
Communicable Eye Disease Control	-	-	56,170	-	56,170
Health Training Institute, Benghazi	-	-	155,122	-	155,122
Nursing Education, Benghazi	-	13,540	55,152	-	69,692
Malaria Eradication Programme, Sebha	-	37,096	-	-	37,096
Maternal & Child Health, Benghazi	-	-	41,170	-	41,170
Food and Nutrition Services	-	-	53,890	-	53,890
MCH Advisory & Supervisory Services	-	-	87,337	-	87,337
Tuberculosis Control (Pilot Area)	-	-	77,761	-	77,761
Schistosomiasis Control	-	-	45,952	-	45,952
National Health Planning	48,100	-	-	-	48,100
Environmental Health Services	-	-	70,749	-	70,749
Medical and Health Training	-	55,000	-	-	55,000

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Pg 6 and 2
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B

Agency Field of Activity	UNDP (TA)	Regular	FIT	Special Fund	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
ICAO					
Civil Aviation	-	-	9,000	-	9,000
ITU					
Telecommunications	-	-	23,500	-	23,500
WMO					
Meteorology	-	-	90,000	-	90,000
UNIDO					
Industrial Development	-	-	29,900	-	29,900
Industrial Management	-	3,400	-	-	3,400
Trade Policy, Planning and Projections	30,400	-	-	-	30,400
SF-ILO					
Industrial Vocational Training Scheme	-	-	145,000	402,400*	547.400
SF-UNESCO					
Teachers College, University of Libya	-	-	-	367,581*	367,581
SF-UNIDO					
Centre of Industrial Studies for the Maghreb		-	-	307,000*	307,000
SF-UN					
Institute of Public Administration	-	-	-	319,490*	319,490
SF-UNIDO					
Centre for Industrial Development and Research	-	-	-	100,000*	100,000
Totals	438,700	175,627	1462,470	1496,471	3573,268

Total Programme

United Nations and Specialised Agencies:	$ 2,110,798
Funds-in-Trust:	$ 1,462,470
	$ 3,573,268

* Subject to review

UNCLASSIFIED

Organisation Project No. Project Title	Source of Funds	Incumbent's Name and Nationality Field of Activity/Study	1970 m/m	 Cost	1971 m/m	 Cost	1972 m/m	 Cost	Contract ending
UNITED NATIONS									
68/1/Rev.3	UNDP/TA	Mr. S. Nour Eldin (UAR)							
STATISTICS		Statistical Organisation Expert	1/12	24,000	1/12	24,000	1/12	24,000	Dec.1970
		Mr. N. Tsutsoplidis (Greece)							
		National Accounts Statistician	1/12	24,000	1/12	24,000	1/12	24,000	Dec.1970
	FIT	Mr. M. D. Bhat (India)							
		Financial and Economic Statistician	1/12	27,500	-	-		-	Dec.1970
		Mr. K. G. C. Nair (India)							
		Economic Statistician	1/12	27,500	1/12	27,500	1/12	27,500	Dec.1970
		Vacant							
		Senior Demographic Census Expert	1/12	27,500	1/12	27,500	1/12	27,500	
		Fellowships							
		Vacant							
		General Statistics	1/12	7,300	-	-	-	-	
		Vacant							
		National and Financial Accounts	-	-	1/24	14,600	-		
		Vacant							
		Economic Statistics	-	-	1/24	14,600	-		
		Vacant							
		Economic Statistics	-	-	1/12	7,300			
		Vacant							
		Electronic Data Processing	-		-	-	1/24	14,600	
		Vacant							
		Smapling	-	-	-	-	1/12	7,300	
		Vacant							
		Electronic Data Processing (Study Tour)	1/2	1,250		-	-		

Organisation Project No. Project Title	Source of Funds	Incumbent's Name and Nationality Field of Activity/Study	1970 m/m	1970 Cost	1971 m/m	1971 Cost	1972 m/m	1972 Cost	Contract ending
UNITED NATIONS 6914 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	UNDP/TA	Mr. M. T. Ramzi (UAR)→ Public Administration Adviser	1/2	24,000	-	-	-	-	Dec.1970
PA-PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	REGULAR	Fellowships							
		Vacant Public Administration	2/24	12,800	-	-	-	-	
UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC PLANNING TEAM	FIT	Mr. A. Canellopoulos (Greece) General Economist	1/11	23,000	-	-	-	-	Nov.1970
		Mr. H. Waris (Finland) Social Development Planner	1/12	27,500	-	-	-	-	Jan.1971
		Mr. H. Stippler (USA) Agricultural Planner	1/8	18,000	-	-	-	-	July 1970
		~~Mr. B. Gruehman (Poland) (Proposed) Regional Planning Expert~~	1/6	15,000	1/6	12,500	-	-	
		Miss S. Parker (Australia) Secretary	1/12	8,000	-	-	-	-	Mar.1970
UNITED NATIONS ED-1238 ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING AND PROJECTIONS	REGULAR	Fellowships							
		Vacant Economic Planning	2/24	12,800	-	-	-	-	
UNITED NATIONS MUNICIPAL TOWN PLANNING	FIT	Vacant Physical Planner	1/12	27,000	-	-	-	-	
UNITED NATIONS CADASTRAL SERVICES	FIT	Mr. M. S. Haider (Iraq) Mapping Expert	1/12	27,500	-	-	-	-	Dec.1970

Organisaaion Project No. Project Title	Source of Funds	Incumbent's Name and Nationality Field of Activity/Study	1970 m/m	1970 Cost	1971 m/m	1971 Cost	1972 m/m	1972 Cost	Contract ending
UNITED NATIONS MUNICIPAL TOWN PLANNING	FIT	Vacant Town Planning Legislation Expert	1/12	27,000	-	-	-	-	
	?	Vacant Urban Planner	1/12	27,000	-	-	-	-	
ILO 68/1/Rev.1 MANPOWER ORGANISATION	UNDP/TA	Mr. M. Yasin (Pakistan) Chief, Manpower Adviser and Project Leader	1/12	24,000	1/12	24,000	1/12	24,000	Jan.1971
		Mr. J. A. Rizvi (India) Employment Service and Occupational Classification Expert	1/12	24,000	1/12	24,000	1/12	24,000	Nov.1970
		Mr. F. Culik (Czechoslovakia) Manpower Assessment Expert	1/12	24,000	1/12	24,000	1/12	24,000	Nov.1970
		Mr. Maya Prashad (India) (Proposed) Manpower Assessment Expert	1/12	12,000*	1/12	24,000	1/12	24,000	
		Mr. H. Lindsay (UK) (Proposed) Vocational Guidance Expert	1/12	24,000	1/12	24,000	1/12	24,000	
		Mr. T.F.Maguire(Canada) (Proposed) Wages Planning Expert	1/12	24,000	1/12	24,000	1/12	24,000	
		Mr. F. Ebeid (UAR) (Proposed) Translator/Interpreter	1/12		1/12		1/12		
		Miss Joan Wilson (UK)		16,000		16,000		16,000	
		Secretary	1/12		1/12		1/12		Jan.1971
		Fellowships Vacant Manpower Organisation	2/24	12,800	2/24	12,800	-	-	
ILO SOCIAL SECURITY	FIT	Vacant Organisation of Medical Care Services	1/12	27,500	-	-	-	-	
		Vacant Financial & Statistical Affairs	1/12	27,500	-	-	-	-	

* FIT for 6 months

Organisation Project No. Project Title	Source of Funds	Incumbent's Name and Nationality Field of Activity/Study	1970 m/m	1970 Cost	1971 m/m	1971 Cost	1972 m/m	1972 Cost	Contract ending
FAO 69/2 PLANT PRODUCTION AND PROTECTION	UNDP/TA	Mr. J. Fuad (Iraq) Agronomist	1/12	24,000	1/12	24,000	1/12	24,000	Dec.1970
		Fellowships							
		Vacant Seed Technology	2/12	7,400	2/12	7,400	-	-	
	FIT	Mr. M. Souyouty (Syria) (Requested) Desert Locust Expert	1/12	27,500	-	-	-	-	
FAO 69/3 AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS	UNDP/TA	Mr. D. Kohli (India) Agricultural Statistician	1/12	24,000	1/12	24,000	1/12	24,000	Dec.1970
		Fellowships							
		Vacant Agricultural Statistics	-	-	1/12	6,400	1/12	6,400	
FAO 69/5 AGRICULTURAL PLANNING	UNDP/TA	Vacant Agricultural Planning Adviser	1/12	24,000	1/12	24,000	1/12	24,000	
		Fellowships							
		Vacant Agricultural Planning	-	-	2/24	12,800	2/24	12,800	
FAO PROCESSING OF AGRIC.PRODUCTS	FIT	Mr. W. H. Barreveld (Netherlands) Food Technologist	1/6	13,700	-	-	-	-	June 1970

. . . 5

Organisation Project No. Project Title	Source of Funds	Incumbent's Name and Nationaly Field of Activity/Study	1970 m m	 Cost	1971 m m	 Cost	1972 m m	 Cost	Contract ending
AG AND SETTLEMENT	FIT	Mr. Abdul Wahab Ezzat (UAR)* Land Settlement Expert	1/3	5,600	-	-	-	-	Mar.1970
UNESCO SP/4 EDUCATIONAL PLANNING	UNDP/TA	Vacant Educational Planning Adviser	1/12	24,000	-	-	-	-	
UNESCO SP/Rev.3 EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS	UNDP/TA	Vacant Educational Statistician	1/12	24,000	1/12	24,000	-	-	
	FIT	Vacant Systems Analyst - Computer Programmer	1/6	13,750	1/6	13,750	-	-	
		Fellowships Vacant Educational Statistics	2/24	14,400	1/12	7,200	-	-	
UNESCO DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARIES	FIT	Vacant Libraries Expert	1/6	13,750		-	-	-	
		Fellowships Vacant Microfilming	1/3	1,800	-	-	-	-	

* Extension under negotiation

Organisation / Project No. / Project Title	Source of Funds	Incumbent's Name and Nationality / Field of Activity/Study	1970 m/m	1970 Cost	1971 m/m	1971 Cost	1972 m/m	1972 Cost	Contract ending
WHO									
Libya 002	FIT	Mrs. M. Hafez (Syria)	1,12		-	-	-	-	Nov.1970
MCH DEMONSTRATION & TRAINING CENTRE SUK EL GIUMA		Nurse Educator							
		Miss M. Ghannam (Syria)	1/12			-	-		Jan.1971
		Nurse Educator							
		Miss K. Gasmalla (Sudan)	1/12	39,990	-	-	-	-	Dec.1970
		Nurse Educator							
		Mrs. R. Nageeb (UAR)	1/12		-	-	-	-	Dec.1970
		Nurse Educator							
		Supplies & Equipment		1,500	-	-	-	-	
		Fellowships		5,000	-	-	-	-	
WHO									
Libya 003	FIT	Dr. A. Bindary-Hammad (UAR)							
NURSING EDUCATION TRIPOLI		Senior Nurse Educator	1/12		-	-	-	-	Jan.1971
		Mrs. E. Kamel (UAR)		25,427					
		Nurse Educator	1/12		-	-	-	-	July 1971
	REGULAR	Miss M. Sawa (Syria)							
		Nurse Educator	1/12		-	-	-	-	
		Miss S. Turkmany (Syria)							
		Nurse Educator	1/12	35,491	-	-	-	-	
		Vacant							
		Nurse Educator	1/12		-	-	-	-	
	REGULAR	Supplies & Equipment		500	-	-	-	-	
	FIT	Supplies & Equipment		200	-	-	-	-	
	REGULAR	Fellowships		5,000	-	-	-	-	

. . . 7

Organisation Project No. Project Title	Source of Funds	Incumbent's Name and Nationality Field of Activity/Study	1970 m/m	1970 Cost	1971 m/m	1971 Cost	1972 m/m	1972 Cost	Contract ending
WHO Libya 006 COMMUNICABLE EYE DISEASE CONTROL	FIT	Vacant Senior Opthalmologist, Tripoli Dr. H. Rossler (Austria)	1/12		-	-	-	-	Dec.1970
		Opthalmologist, Benghazi Dr. Juraj Doci (Czechoslavkia)	1/12	65,670	-	-	-	-	
		Opthalmologist, Sebha	1/12		-	-	-	-	July 1971
		Supplies & Equipment		500	-	-	-	-	
WHO Libya 007 HEALTH TRAINING INSTITUTE, BENGHAZI	FIT	Dr. M. R. Mahmoud (Sudan) Medical Officer, Senior Adviser	1/12		-	-	-	-	Dec.1970
		Mr. H. Showalla (UK) Nurse Educator	1/12		-	-	-	-	July 1970
		Mr. M. Bushara (Sudan) Nurse Educator	1/12		-	-	-	-	Apr.1970
		Mr. F. Khalifeh (Lebanon) Laboratory Technician	1/12		-	-	-	-	Dec.1971
		Mr. K. Munaymani (Lebanon) Sanitarian Tutor	1/12		-	-	-	-	Dec.1970
		Mr. Siraj El N. Osman (Sudan)		145,122					
		X-Ray Technician	1/12		-	-	-	-	Sept.1970
		Mr. H. Suleiman (Jordan) Nurse Educator	1/12		-	-	-	-	Apr.1970
		Miss R. Graf (Switzerland) Laboratory Technician	1/12		-	-		-	Dec.1971
		Vacant Pharmacist	1/12		-	-	-	-	
		Mrs. Sayeda Husain (Pakistan) Secretary	1/12		-	-	-	-	Dec.1971
		Supplies & Equipment		2,000	-	-	-	-	
		Fellowships		5,000		-		-	

. . . 8

Organization Project No. Project Title	Source of Funds	Name and Nationality Field of Activity/Study	F/T	Cost				
WHO Libya 008 NURSING EDUCATION, BENGHAZI	FIT	Mrs. A. Osman (Sudan) Senior Nurse Educator	1/12		-	-	-	-
		Miss Th. Cleyle (Canada) Nurse Educator	1/12		-	-	-	-
		Vacant Nurse Educator	1/12	49,152	-	-	-	-
		Vacant Nurse Educator	1/12		-	-	-	-
	REGULAR	Vacant Nurse Educator	1/12	13,540	-	-	-	-
	FIT	Supplies & Equipment		1,000	-	-	-	-
		Fellowships		6,000	-	-	-	-
WHO Libya 009 MALARIA ERADICATION PROGRAMME, SEBHA	REGULAR	Dr. V. Garofalo (Italy) Medical Officer, Senior Adviser	1/12		-	-	-	-
		Dr. F. Matouk (Jordan) Sanitarian	1/12	36,846	-	-	-	-
		Supplies & Equipment		250				
WHO Libya 0012 MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH, BENGHAZI	FIT	Mrs. B. Fahmy (Lebanon) Nurse-midwife	1/12		-	-	-	-
		Miss K. Araballi (Syria) Nurse-mid-wife	1/12	34,170	-	-	-	-
		Supplies & Equipment		2,000	-	-	-	-
		Fellowships		5,000	-	-	-	-

Organisation Project No. Project Title	Source of Funds	Incumbent's Name and Nationality Field of Activity/Study	1970 m/m	 Cost	1971 m/m	 Cost	1972 m/m	 Cost	Contract ending
WHO									
Libya 0020	FIT	Vacant							
FOOD & NUTRITION SERVICES		Senior Adviser Mr. S. Kutob (Jordan)	1/12		-	-	-	-	
		Laboratory Technician Miss N. Wright (UK)	1/12	52,890	-	-	-	-	Dec.1971
		Public Health Nurse	1/12		-	-	-	-	Sept.1970
		Supplies & Equipment		1,000	-	-	-	-	
WHO									
Libya 0021	FIT	Vacant							
MCH ADVISORY AND SUPERVISORY SERVICES		Medical Officer Miss B. Heber (UK)	1/12		-	-	-	-	
		Public Health Nurse Co-ordinator Miss E. Prescott (UK)	1/12		-	-	-	-	
		Public Health Nurse-midwife Field Supervisor, Khoms Miss M. Sherfan (Lebanon)	1/12	81,537	-	-	-	-	
		Public Health Nurse midwife, Field Supervisor, Zavia Miss E. Bennett (UK)	1/12		-	-	-	-	Aug.1970
		Public Health Nurse-midwife, Field Supervisor, Benghazi	1/12		-	-	-	-	
		Supplies & Equipment		800	-	-	-	-	
		Fellowships		5,000	-	-	-	-	

Organisation / Project No. / Project Title	Source of Funds	Incumbent's Name and Nationality / Field of Activity/Study	1970 m/m	1970 Cost	1971 m/m	1971 Cost	1972 m/m	1972 Cost	Contract ending
WHO									
Libya 0022	FIT	Dr. A. R. Farah (Tunisia) (Proposed)							
TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL (PILOT AREA)		Medical Officer (Senior Adviser)	1/12		-	-	-	-	
		Mrs. M. Nielsen (Denmark)							
		Public Health Nurse	1/12		-	-	-	-	July 1971
		Mr. Andrew Ruane (Ireland)							
		Laboratory Technician	1/12	73,361	-	-	-	-	Dec.1970
		Mr. Saad (PRSY)							
		Nurse	1/12		-	-	-	-	Sept.1971
		Mr. D. Havey (UK) (Proposed)							
		X-ray Technician	1/12		-	-	-	-	
		Supplies & Equipment		400	-	-	-	-	
		Fellowships		4,000	-	-	-	-	
WHO									
Libya 0024	FIT	Vacant							
SCHISTOSOMIASIS CONTROL		Epidemiologist	1/12		-	-	-	-	
		Dr. M. S. Gindy (UAR)		39,552					
		Malacologist	1/12		-	-	-	-	Sept.1971
		Supplies & Equipment		2,000	-	-	-	-	
		Fellowships		4,400	-	-	-	-	
WHO									
Libya 0027	UNDP/TA*	Dr. D. E. Chatty (Syria)*							
NATIONAL HEALTH PLANNING		Public Health Administrator	1/12	24,000	-	-	-	-	
		Dr. Abdul Kader (Iraq)							
		Medical Statistician	1/12	24,000	-	-	-	-	
		Supplies & Equipment		100	-	-	-	-	

* Being submitted to UNDP for approval

. . . 11

Organisation Project No. Project Title	Source of Funds	Incumbent's Name and Nationality Field of Activity/Study	1970 m/m	1970 Cost	1971 m/m	1971 Cost	1972 m/m	1972 Cost	Contract ending
WHO									
Libya 0030	FIT	Mr. Jose Silveira (Brazil)							
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES		Sanitary Engineer	1/12		-	-	-	-	Oct.1970
		Mr. J. Schafer (Germany)							
		Sanitary Chemist	1/12		-	-	-	-	Oct.1970
		Mr. S. Szabo (Yugoslavia)		59,749					
		Sanitarian	1/12		-	-	-	-	Dec.1970
		Vacant							
		Laboratory Technician	1/12		-	-	-	-	
WHO		Supplies & Equipment		1,000	-	-	-	-	
FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME	REGULAR	Fellowships							
		Medical and Health	22	55,000	-	-	-	-	
ICAO									
CIVIL AVIATION	FIT	~~Mr. D. J. Hitchcock (UK)~~							
		Controller of Technical Services	1/4	9,000	-	-	-	-	May 1970
ITU									
TELECOMMUNICATIONS	FIT	Mr. A. Irwin (UK)							
		Planning Engineer (OPEX)	1/12	1[illegible],000	-	-	-	-	Dec.1970
		~~Mr. D. T. Kelly (New Zealand)~~							
		Planning Engineer (OPEX)	1/2	4,500	-	-	-	-	Feb.1970
WMO									
METEOROLOGY	FIT	Mr. M. Abu-Gharbieh (Jordan)							
		Meteorological Forecaster (OPEX)	1/12	22,500	-	-	-	-	Dec.1970
		Mr. G. R. Soliven (Philippines)							
		Meteorological Forecaster (OPEX)	1/12	22,500	-	-	-	-	Dec.1970
		Mr. J. Tonnesen (Norway)							
		Meteorological Forecaster (OPEX)	1/12	22,500	-	-	-	-	Dec.1970
		Mr. T. Y. Wu (FR China)							
		Meteorological Forecaster (OPEX)	1/12	22,500	-	-	-	-	Dec.1970

. . . 12

Organisation Project No. Project Title	Source of Funds	Incumbent's Name and Nationality Field of Activity/Study	1970 m/m	1970 Cost	1971 m/m	1971 Cost	1972 m/m	1972 Cost	Contract ending
UNIDO INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	FIT	Mr. L. I. Gilles (France) Director, Vegetable Oil Bureau (OPEX)	1/12	22,500	-	-	-	-	Dec.1970
		Fellowships							
		Vacant Vegetable Oil Refining	1/6	7,400	-	-	-	-	
		Vacant Vegetable Oil Chemistry	1/6		-	-	-	-	
UNIDO ID/RP.10-2 INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT	REGULAR	Fellowships							
		Vacant Training in Industrial Management	1/6	3,400	-	-	-	-	
UNCTAD 69/I TRADE POLICY, PLANNING & PROJECTIONS	UNDP/TA	Vacant Research Economist	1/12	24,000	1/12	24,000	-	-	
		Fellowships							
		Vacant Trade Research	1/12	6,400	1/12	6,400	-	-	

IAEA REGULAR Vacant
Consultant Radio Archive Materials

SPECIAL FUND ASSISTED PROJECTS IN LIBYA - 1970

Project Title Duration	Experts Field of Activity	Total Manmonths 1970	Contract ending
INDUSTRIAL VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHEME Duration of Project 1966 1971	Directorate of Vocational Training		
	Mr. K. A. Shenoy (India) Project Manager	12	Sept.1970
	Mr. F. Shackleton-Fergus (Australia) Deputy Project Manager and Expert-Instructor - Apprenticeship	12	Sept.1970
	Mr. N. Tristram (UK) Expert-Instructor - In-Plant Training	12	Sept.1970
	Training Centre, Tripoli		
	Mr. L. Hult (Sweden) Expert-Instructor - Supervisory Training	12	Feb.1971
	Mr. R. K. Allaby (Canada) Expert-Instructor - Teaching Techniques	12	Oct.1970
	Mr. G. J. Preston (UK) Expert-Instructor - Machine Shop Practice	12	June 1970
	Mr. S. Heywood (New Zealand) Expert-Instructor - Metal Working	12	Jan.1971
	Mr. O. B. B. Carlsson (Sweden) Expert-Instructor - Mechanical Equipment	12	Apr.1970
	Mr. L. Butterworth (UK) Expert-Instructor - Electrical Equipment	12	Apr.1970
	Mr. P. J. Gordon (UK) Expert-Instructor - Building Construction Trades	12	Sept.1970
	Training Centre, Benghazi		
	Mr. T. Hodgkinson (UK) Expert in Charge and Expert-Instructor - Building Construction Trades	12	Sept.1970
	Mr. R. Muller (Germany) Expert-Instructor - Machine Shop Practice	12	June 1970

. . . 14

Project Title Duration	Experts Field of Activity	Total Manmonths 1970	Contract ending
INDUSTRIAL VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHEME (Continued)	Training Centre, Benghazi (Continued)		
	Mr. R. L. Newton (UK) Expert-Instructor - Metal Working	12	Feb.1971
	Mr. Andrew Starzyk (Poland) (Proposed) Expert-Instructor - Mechanical Equipment	12	
	Mr. P. M. Watson (Australia) Expert-Instructor - Electrical Equipment	12	Feb.1971
	Training Centre, Misurata (FIT)		
	Mr. P. C. Pooran (Guyana) Expert in Charge and Expert-Instructor - Automotive Trades	12	July 1970
	Mr. M. M. Le Roux (France) Expert-Instructor - Machine Shop Trades	12	July 1970
	Mr. V. Turco (Italy) Expert-Instructor - Preliminary Training, Bench Work	12	Oct.1970
	Vacant Expert-Instructor - Metal Working Trades	12	
	Mr. W. Weine (Austria) Expert-Instructor - Electrical Trades	12	July 1970
	Mr. R. Steedman (UK) Expert-Instructor - Building Trades	12	Feb.1971
	Consultants	1	
	Fellowships	(1966-1971)	
	Directorate of Vocational Training		
	Director of Training	6	
	Technical Assistant, Apprenticeship	6	
	Technical Assistant, In-Plant Training	6	

. . . 15

Project Title Duration	Experts Field of Activity	Total Manmonths 1970	Contract Ending
INDUSTRIAL VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHEME (Continued)	Fellowships (Continued)	(1966-1971)	
	Vocational Training Centres		
	Instructors - Machinists (1)	10	
	Instructors - Fitters (2)	4	
	Instructors - Maintenance Mechanics (2)	10	
	Instructors - Motor Vehicles (2)	4	
	Instructors - Electrical Trades (2)	10	
	Instructors Carpenters (2)	4	
	Instructors - Plumbers (2)	10	
	Instructors - Bricklayers (2)	4	
	Equipment and Miscellaneous*		$ 205,000
TEACHERS COLLEGE UNIVERSITY OF LIBYA Duration of Project 1966 - 1971	Mr. L. C. Barton (New Zealand) Staff Superviser and Lecturer in English	12	July 1970
	Mr. M. S. Selim (UAR) Lecturer in Biology	12	July 1970
	Mr. H. Hachem (Syria) Lecturer in Education	12	Sept.1970
	Mr. E. H. Leaton (UK) Lecturer in Mathematics	7	July 1970
	Mr. Kamal Matti (UAR) (Proposed) Lecturer in Physics	12	
	Mr. L. Gouverneur (Belgium) Lecturer in Chemistry	12	July 1970
	Mr. A. M. Barghouthi (Jordan) Lecturer in History/Civics	7	July 1970
	Mr. H. A. Al-Khayat (Iraq) Lecturer in Geography	7	July 1970

* FIT Equipment $ 224,000

. . . 16

Project Title Duration	Experts Field of Activity	Total Man-months 1970	Contract ending
TEACHERS COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF LIBYA (Continued)	Mrs. H. Fitiani (UAR), Librarian	7	July 1970
	Mr. J. Arwidson (Sweden) Lecturer in French	7	July 1970
	Mr. L. T. Hall (UK) Laboratory Assistant in Physics	7	July 1970
	Mr. M. E. E. Ismail (UAR) Lecturer in Psychology	7	July 1970
	Mr. E. Lescot (Haiti) Laboratory Assistant in Chemistry	7	July 1970
	Fellowships	1965-1971	
	Sociology	27	
	Educational Administration	6	
	Biology I	24	
	Biology II	24	
	Education	24	
	Chemistry	3	
	Equipment and Miscellaneous		$ 271,559
CENTRE OF INDUSTRIAL STUDIES FOR THE MAGHREB (REGIONAL) Duration of Project 1966-1971	Mr. S. Klinghoffer (Austria) Project Manager	12	Nov.1970
	Mr. R. G. Habert (France) Expert in Trade Promotion and Marketing	12	Oct.1970
	Vacant Mechanical Engineer	12	
	Vacant Chemical Engineer	12	
	Mr. A. Dulong (France) Technical Documentalist	12	Oct.1970
		(1966-1971)	
	Short Term Consultants	50	

See Klinghoffer

. . . 17

Project Title Duration	Experts Field of Activity	Total Manmonths 1970	Contract ending
CENTRE OF INDUSTRIAL STUDIES FOR THE MAGHREB (REGIONAL) (Continued)	Fellowships	(1966-1971)	
	Industrial Engineering Industrial Mechanics Industrial Economics Marketing Studies	24	
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION Duration of Project 1967 - 1972	Mr. A. R. Abdalla (Sudan) Project Manager	12	July 1970
	Mr. L. A. J. Al-Kassir (Iraq) Expert in Public Administration (Training, Personnel and Research)	12	Oct.1970
	Mr. A. M. M. Akoushe (UAR) Expert in Public Administration Training (Finance, Accounting and Taxation)	12	Mar.1970
	Mr. A. K. Badran (UAR) Expert in Public Administration (Training, Principles and Research)	12	Mar.1970
	Mr. J. M. A. Dajani (Jordan) Expert in Public Administration Training (Middle Management and Supervisory)	12	July 1970
	Mr. S. Jallad (Jordan) Audio-Visual Aids Expert	12	Aug.1970
	Mr. H. O. El-Sakka (Jordan) Expert in Public Administration (Research)	12	May 1970
	Vacant Expert in Public Administration (Training, Organisation and Methods)	12	
	Mr. M. El-Beshir (Sudan) (Proposed) Local Government Training Expert	12	
	Mrs. S. T. Stanwell (UK) Secretarial Training Expert	12	Jan.1971

. . . 18

Project Title Duration	Experts Field of Activity	Total Manmonths 1970	Contract ending
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (Continued)	Mr. H. N. Tandon (India) Administrative Officer	12	Oct.1970
	Mr. A. S. Zahran (UAR) Library Expert	12	Oct.1970
	Miss Ellis-Jones (UK) Secretary	12	July 1971
		(1967-1972)	
	Consultants	4	
	Fellowships	(1967-1972)	
	Public Administration	12	
	Development Administration	12	
	Local Government	12	
	Personnel Administration	12	
	Organisation and Methods	12	
	Research	12	
	Training Methods	12	
	Finance and Accounting	12	
	Fiscal and Taxation	12	
	Secretarial Training	12	
	Audio Visual Aids	12	
	Librarianship	12	
	Equipment and miscellaneous		$ 95,400
CENTRE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH Duration of Project 1969-1973	(Plan of Operation under preparation) Project Manager, Industrial Economist Expert in Industrial Financing Chemical Industries Expert Industrial Engineer, Building Materials Expert Short Term Consultants		
	Fellowships (12 of 1 year each)		

. . . 19

Project Title Duration	Experts Field of Activity	Total Manmonths 1970	Contract ending
CENTRE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH (continued)	Funds-in-Trust (1969-1973)		
	Advisory services		
	Laboratory research and services expert		
	Geology and mining expert		
	Administrative officer		
	Sub-contracts		